that! Here is flavor as well as force, deep and affectionate party feeling manifested in original striking phrases, the eloquent exuber-

ance born not of the pump but the fountain, an unmistakable sui-generisness. Oh, yes, the Colonel has resumed work and

never felt better in his life, thank you. Morrison may be a leader, but where does he

lead? The sphinx and the pyramids advance quite as fast.

Among the most important matters now pending before Congress is the bill for the extinction of the Mormon infamy. Yet in all his ten column mess. age. Mr. Cleveland could not find space to say a word about it.

The death of James D. Warren, of "The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser," whose funeral took place yesterday, has elicited from his numerous friends throughout the State the heartiest tributes to his sterling worth. A man of great force of character, of marked sagacity, of unswerving integrity, Mr. Warren was generally recognized, both as a journalist and a party leader, as one of the most influential of the Republicans of the interior.

If the President is a grateful man, he will revard Colonel Morrison for not having succeeded in deing it.

Spain is not harassed as this Nation of ours now is with the responsible duty of dealing with big, unmanageable surplus in the treasury. On the contrary it is a very poor country, which finds great difficulty in making both ends meet. But when it wants a new navy it goes about the business hand over hand. The Legislature has voted \$45,000,000 for the creation of a new navy and not begun to make the pother about it that has been raised here by Democratic economists over the expenditure of a fraction of that amount. Spain is happy in some features of its political state. It does not have demagogues and Cheap-John reformers of the Holman type to squeeze and whittle down appropriations for national objects of prime importance.

The surface railroad companies seem to think that their cars are intended to be refrigerators.

Mr. Randall would better make a pig iron covering for his devoted head before he reads the current issues of "The Louisville Courier-journal.

"The Evening Post" has its daily whine about the "degradation" of American journalism. this country," it remarks. "nobody is too low to have his quarrels, sufferings or intrigues set forth at length, and the papers teem with spicy reports of the elopements of bartenders and servants, the scandals of unknown families, and the divorce suits of people whom nobody ever heard of." That sentence is one of the thousand libels upon the profession of journalism which have appeared in the Chastity Editor's organ. He is never weary of maligning

and insulting his professional associates. Yet he persists in remaining in a business which he denounces daily as a low, disreputable, blackguard calling. Our advice to the Chastity Editor is either to step down and out (as he once urged his present friend and patron, Mr. Beecher, to dol, or else to turn over a new leaf, stop abusing his neighbors, make a special study of the seventh and ninth commandments, and live peaceably with all men.

The peace of Europe costs about a billion dollars

The resolution of the Board of Aldermen which was recently vetoed by the Mayor, limiting the pressure of steam on pipes in the streets, will' come up to-day for passage over the veto. It ought to fail. There is no justification for it, and it seems to have been devised and put through chiefly for "striking" purposes. Its passage over the veto would seriously interfere with the present system of heating many large and important buildings, and would benefit no one. It would besides be fatal to many manufacturing enterprises, and would be a gross violation of vested

It is dangerous for a public man to give the cold shoulder to his promises

"Boss" McLaughlin and his friends do not relish at all the energetic way in which "The Brooklyn Union" is exposing wrongs and abuses in the city government, and yesterday the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen resolved to take the corporation advertising rom "The Union" and to give it to the Ring organ, "The Citizen" But this will probably be of more benefit than injury to "The Union." The active hostility of the Ring will increase the number of its friends and supporters. It is a better newspaper than ever before, and its manly, straightforward course meets the hearty approval of public-spirited citizens.

The free trade garment is filled in with illusion Mr. Hewitt has declared that his Congressional

career has been a failure. He and Mr. Morrison are united by a common bond.

If there is anything in the current theory of 'the transference of thought," then by all means let the American people's opinion of Mr. Garland be forthwith transferred to the Garland consciousness. This done it may be possible that it will occur to the Attorney-General that the most acceptable Christmas present he can make the public is his resignation.

The business of celebrating historical anniversaries is certainly being overd ne. Here is a serious account given in an English journal of a national exhibition at the Westminster Aquarium in honor of the tercentenary of the introduction of potatoes into Great Britain. Gold, silver and bronze medals were bestowed upon competitors displaying the finest assortments of potatoes, and great enthusiasm was created by the exhibition of a case of "Royal ashleaf kidney potatoes" reduced by scientific cultivation to the size of English walnuts. Something more than medals with "tercentenary" engraved on them will be required in order to convince Irishmen that potatoes have not been an indigenous product of their native bogs from time immemorial. They will perhaps wonder that their English rivals have not contended that potatoes have only been raised since the Act of Union was passed.

PERSONAL

Professor Pliny Earle Chase, whose death has just een announced, was one of the most accomplished I nguists in the country. He could readily converse eight different languages, and he could with little difficulty read and write a hundred more. But he did not give all his attention to philology. He excelled as a scientist, and received the Magellan medal for a scholarly paper on magnetism and gravity. This metal, by the way, was stolen from him by burglars and never recovered.

The German Emperor never uses visiting cards. Lord Colin Campbell has had a Parliamentary career, but the most notable incident in it was his bringing his collie dog to the House of Commons with

Mr. William M. Singerly, of "The Philadelphia Recand " offers to build at his own cost a toboggan slide

in Fairmount Park, for free public use. There is talk of celebrating at Fotheringay and Peterborough the three hundredth anniversary of the

execution of Mary, Queen of Scots, which will occur on February 8 next. Count Tnaffe, the head of the Austrian Ministry

at Vienna, is of Irish descent, as his name indicates and to this fact is attributed his favorable attitude toward the demands of the Czechs and Croats for Home Rule.

Mr. John Morley's favorite tipple is champagne, and be is a great eigarette smoker.

That utterly heartless journal, "The Daily States," of New-Orionns, thinks that "Missie Rosie Lizzie Cleveland" in her new joem "gives those young ladies Republican, we should prefer to take our chance of the future in a square hand-to-hand fight on principle with mothers fan the floor with a broom some good adthe Republican, getting with our victory, if we should vice," but "if she percess in writing we poetry it

will have the effect of defeating the renominate her distinguished brother and demoralizing the I cratic party. Her poems come high, but the co-does not want them."

Just before the Hon. Marshall P. Wilder's notices were issued to the effect that he would deliver on January 5 next his twentieth annual address be-fore the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. "The Freeman's Journal" of London considers Lord Hartington "the only leading statesman of the day who really believes that coercion can be so applied as to be an effective remedy for Irish discontent."

THE DRAMA.

STAR THEATRE-SPARTACUS.

Mr. Robert Downing, assuming for the first time in New-York the character of Spariacus, in Dr. Bird's well-known tragedy of "The Gladiator," appeared last night at the Star Theatre, and was welcomed with kindness by an assemblage that crowded the house in every part. The tragedy of "The Gladiator" was long ago accepted as excellent for its telling situations, sonorous diction, and high heroic sentiment. Any performance of it being reasonably smooth could not fail to please an average andience. Mr. Downing enacted Spartacus in a thoroughly earnest and often impassioned manner, so as to keep the favor of his auditors, and to deserve a considerable thoughtful commendation. His embodiment, however, is, at this period in his career, deficient in heart, in imagination, and in weight of character. The observer is glad to see a young actor acquit himself so well of a task so exacting, but is not really impressed by the per-

There are a few wise words spoken by Hamlet to the Player which it seems desirable should be commended to Mr. Downing's attention. His delivery of the text of spartacus was almost an incessant beliew; and, as his voice is hard and his intonation menotonous, this strenuous and pitliess vocal effort became at last as painful to the actor as to the audience. At the end of the Arena and an was scene Mr. Downing was almost exhausted—and so was the more thoughtful part of his audience. It would not be unwise, furthermore, for this young actor to consider the subject of facial expression. He uses his eyes with good effect, but the rest of his countenance remains as changeless as a block of wood. A curious, almost dandified air of having made the point with uncommon neatness and effect, and of being ready for the impending crown of glory hangs about the representation and lessens its dignity. At times an alert and skipping step was allowed to deiract from the massiveness and mar the heroulean repose which are at the basis of The Gladiator's nature. Mr. Downing may not have seen Edwin Forrest—as whose successor he pre sumes to announce himself—but he has certainly seen the late John McCullough as *partacus, for he has contrived to reproduce that peculiar rising inflection of interogatory which McCullough employed in this and other characters, and which, with him, was reminiscent of the stalwart original. Indeed, Mr. Downing's performance has not yet passed beyond the stage of imitation. It is strong; it is carnest; it is conscientious; it is praiseworthy; but it is unripe. An air of sincerity and resolution invests it, though, and its future may prove to be one of value and renown. A creditable effort is all that can be recorded now.

Mr. Downing had the co-operative assistance of Mr. be unwise, furthermore, for this young actor to con-

nown. A creditable effort is all that can be recoved now.

Mr. Downing had the co-operative assistance of Mr. Henry Aveling as the Brother, Miss Mittens Willet as the Mife, and Mr. William Muldoon as the Fighting time. Almost everybody on the stage sereeched and yelled, so that the appalling racket of tuneless voices auggested rather a congress of Kilkenny cats than anything in the likeness of the palmy days of Rome. The fall of a set-piece in the first act was received, by the two actors upon the stage, with equal presence of mind and muscle. Mr. Downing had frequent plandits, and at times was called before the curtain and loudies, and at times was called before the curtain and loudies, and at times was called before the curtain and loudies, appraise which describes the class of people whose raptures he thus evoked. It is not wise to fall into the delusion that a man is a great actor because he has a big person and speaks with a big voice.

A SCRAP OF PAPER AT THE LYCEUM, An ambitious and somewhat hazardous experiment was made last night at the Lyceum Theatre in the shape of a revival of that brilliant and exacting comedy known to the French stage as "The Fly Trap," and to our own theatre as " Henriette," and as "A Scrap of Paper." is more than twenty-five years since this piece, -one of the most delicate, pungent, and fel citous of the many clever compositions of Sardou-was first presented here. All play-goers of recent time are familiar with Lester Wallack's matchless embodiment of Couramont, and with John Gilbert's consummate impersonation of Brisemouche; and many a votary of the stage will long remember the brilliancy of Mrs. Hoey, and the mischievous, tantalizing beauty and bright skill of Miss Rose Coghian, as the heroine of this piquant story of innocent intrigue—for, of course, the English touch has excluded the taint of the French original.

There is no need here to describe the comedy. Most readers know it-and all who know it are aware that its adequate representation can only be accomplished by players who possess a perfect mastery of the art of high edy acting. The elegance, the dash, the refinement, comedy acting. The eleganee, the dash, the remement, the polish, the cool audacity, the sparkling humor, the touch of sentiment, the perfect repose, and yet the incossant and sparkling vitality of sprightly action—all these attributes, guided and used with a fine faculty for delicate exaggeration, are necessarily implicated in the rendering of this play. The piece was well mounted upon the Lyceum stage; indeed, the display of furniture and ornament was unusually rich and tasteful, even for this theatre, where luxury is a custom; but it cannot be said, with justice, that the acting in general much excelled the average standard of the amaceur stage. The half cynical and wholly accomplished man of the world, Prosper couramont, is not quite within Mr. Sothern's reach, at present, and Miss Helen Dauvray, although brisk and vivacious, is scarcely possessed of the rich, warm, woman-like nature, the fine mental poise, the experience and the complete command of nimble railiery which are indispensable for a true performance of uzume. Mr. J. W. Pigott made Lrisconoche quaint and eccentric, and at least invested him with such unconscious humor as became the occasion of laughter in others. The house was well filled and a friendly andience followed the representation with interest and with frequent signification of pleasure. If not brilliant, this effort was respectable, "A Scrap of Paper" will be played here for two weeks. the polish, the cool audacity, the sparkling humor, the

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Miss Margaret Mather, making her re-entrance on the New-York stage, will appear at the Union Square Theatre to night in the character of Leah in the popular play of "Leah the Forsaken," adapted by Mr. Daly from the German original of Mosenthal. Miss Mather played this part for the first time in New-York on the 5th of last Janupart for the first time in New Fork on the State has a ary, and made a strong impression in it. It is about ten months since Miss Mather went away, and her absunce has been sufficiently protracted to quicken in her admir-ers the wish to see her again. Miss Mather will devote one week to Leah and one week to Juliana in "The Honeymoon," and on January 3, next year, she will once more present herself as Juliet.

LOCAL THEATRES LAST NIGHT. The dramatic week was opened last night with gallant effort in all directions. No feature of valuable novelty, however, is to be added to the record. The place of prominence was pleasantly occupied—mostly by women. Miss Helen Dauvrny appeared at the Lyceum Theatre and impersonated Suzanne, in "A Scrap of Paper." Mrs. Lang-try, continuing her engagement at Niblo's Garden, repeated her performance of Pauline in "The Lady of Lyons." Miss Genevieve Ward, beginning an engagement of one week at Hart's Harlem Theatre, enacted to a full house and with brilliant effect stephanie de , ohricart in "Forget Me Not." Miss Rosina Vokes pleased her adin' Forgot Me Not.' Miss Rosina Vokos pleased her ad-miters by her vigorous farcical performance of *The school-mistress* at the Standard Theatre. Mr. Robert Downing emerged at the Star Theatre as *partacus*, the Gladiator. Mr. Oliver D. Byron came forth at the Grand Opera House in his effective drama of "The Inside Track." Mr., Pat Rooney at Poole's Theatre began an engagement in a comic piece called "Pat's Wardrobe."

DRAMATIC NOTES.

It is evident that a great crowd will attend the Professional matinee of "Jim, the Penman," to be given at the Madison Square Theatre on next Thursday afternoon. Mr. Palmer has received upward of \$200 as Christmas gifts to the Actors' Fund, from players to whom his circular of invitation was addressed and who, in sending their contributions, have signified that they cannot persons connected with the theatres, and tickets will not be sold to the general public. Hundreds of players and theatrical auxiliaries have signified the intention to be present, and the spectacle that will be presented before the curtain seems likely to be, in another way, as interesting and brilliant as the spectacle presented on the stage. The performance will begin at 1 o clock.

Mr. Goodwin's performance of Carryaway "Turned Up," at the Bijou Opera House, has much pleased the lovers of laughter, and last night this comedian had an audience that quite filled the house. Mr. Goodwin has hit upon a careful make-up for this part, and his characteristic dry humor is genuine and en loyable.

HEARTY FRIENDS OF MADISON UNIVERSITY. The thirteenth annual meeting of the New-York Alumn Association of Madison University was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday and closed with a dinner in the evening. There were present at this President Dodge, the Rev. Drs. Burlingham, Paxton, Paton, Halsey Moore and J. G. Bronner, W. H. Doane, of Cincinnati; Mr. Middle ditch and Principal Green, of Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J. James B. and Samuel Colgate were honored guests as patrons of the university who have given it \$500,000. An excellent double quartet from the university supplied the music. President Dodge, in speaking to "The University," called attention to its prosperous condition. The life of the institution, he said, depended on the generosity of its alumni. The grounds of the university had been improved, there had been improvements in rounding out the various courses, and competitive examinations had been established so that any Baptist youth in Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Now-Jersey or New-York could have a chance to get his education at the university free. The present number of students was 350. President Dodge's agreeable statements were received with enthusiasm. The Messrs, Colgate have contributed \$125,000 for a library building, to be constructed of iron. ditch and Principal Green, of Peddie Institute, Hights-

LOOKING AT PICTURES OF THE PHARAOHS. For the benefit of the Training School for Nurses con-nected with the Post-Graduate Hospital, Edward Livingstone Wilson gave an illustrated lecture at Chickering Hall last evening on "The Finding of the Pharaohs."
The stereoption views which he took at the excavations among the ruins of Thebase were presented with remarkable distinctness, and the unumnies of Rameses. II, and other oppressors famous in Egyptian history were exhibited with great idelity. Ancient and modern scenes.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The suggestion of H. H. Warner, of Rochester, as didate for Senator, prompts The Democrat and Oh to remark: "We are quite sure that if he does bee candidate it will be in right good earnest, as belits hitter. candidate it will be in right good earnest, as befits his positive character and his well-known executive ability; and we are equally sure that he will not be a candidate in any one's interest save his own. It has seemed, capecially for the last two weeks, as if Mr. Morton was gaining rapidly in the race, but if a compromise caudidate is suggested we know of no one who could become so with greater prospects of success than our esteemed townsum an, who, in many respects, is admirably equipped for the pisce."

"If we are to have no 'machine' in the Rep party," says The Troy Telegram, "It is respectfully gested that the Republican State Committee kee hands out of the Senatorship fight. Mr. Miller's fr

ler deserves the indorsement that will return him. He merits it, and the voice of his friends should be so potent that, through the impulse the farmers give to their members of the Legislature, no political machinery can be brought to bear that will prevent his return."

The Rochester Union, realizing that the Democrats stand no chance of electing one of their own number to the Senate, expresses itself as follows: "Anything that the Democratic minority in the Legislature can do to effect the election of a statesman in place of Mr. Miller, regardthe election of a statesman in place of Mr. Miller, regardless of party politics, they have not only a right to do, but they are bound to do. Roscoe Conking has now been in retirement of private life, save as he has practised his profession. For nearly six years. What his particulas party views and party stillations may be, no one knows—at least the public do not know. But all the world knows that Mr. Conkling is a man of affairs who stands in the front rank of the public men of the period. With William M. Evarts and Roscoe Conkling in the United States Sonate, New-York would be respectably and capably represented. Those who labor to bring about such a representation will be patriots rather than partisans, whether they succeed or not."

In an article advocating the election of Mr. Morton te the Senate The Orients American argues that "no other man will so well fill the place of Edwin D. Morgan in the man will so well fill the place of Edwin D. Morgan in the party in both city and State, and no man would serve the State better in the Senate. Personal claims to the place should not be considered, for no man of right has any, and all individual spreferences should yield to the selection of the man who can best serve the people and the State. Party interests point to the Hon. Levi P. Morton, and his selection for Senator would be a long stride toward Republican success in 1888."

DOES MR. MAGONE FORGET EASILY! It was announced at the Custom House last Friday that Collector Magone had appointed Wiltiam Peters, of Ogdensburg, deputy collector in charge of the seventh division to succeed Deputy Collector Berry. Yesterday to the surprise of every one, the Collector announced that he had appointed Charles D. McClelland deputy collector in charge of the seventh divis-

land deputy collector in charge of the seventh division. When the Collector told this to a group of reporters one of them asked if Mr. Peters had been removed. The Collector denied having appointed Peters. "But, Mr. Collector," said the reporter, "I have seen a letter signed by yourself stating that you had appointed Mr. Peters."

The Collector denied that be had written such a letter. A letter was in existence at the Custom Homse yesterday, however, directed to one of the enied officers there, announcing the appointment of Peters as head of the division and signed by the Collector. It was rumored at the Cus off Homse that the appointment of Peters did not meet with favor in Washington, and that on Saturday an mitmation was received by Mr. Magone stating that he had better appoint Mr. McClelland. The new appointee was a member of the issembly of 1885-6, and was an unsuccessful candidate for Speaker. He lives in Westchester and has a law office at No. 245 Broadway, in this city. The other appointments at the Custom House yesterday were Patrick McDonald to be assistant engineer, and Joseph W. Montgomery to be messenger.

DISCUSSING ARMORIES AND ARMORY SIT'S The Armory Board yesterday allowed \$500 for making the necessary surveys and borings of the sites selected and purchased for the armories of the 8th and 22d Regiand purchased for the armories of the 5th and 22d Regiments, and \$360 for extra plumbing in the 12th Regiment Armory. Communications were received from several real estate agents offering plots of ground for armory sites. These were filed except three, one on Seventh-ave between Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts., a second on the south-side of Lexington-ave, between Forty-seventh and Forty-eighth sis., and the third the block bounded by Fourth and Lexi gton aves., Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth sits, owned by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. President Coleman said this site was not available, as there was a restriction that only dwelling-houses should be erected on it. Captalu Coleman, of the 69th Regiment, said that his regiment was anxious to obtain this site for an armory, and he thought the restrictions could be removed. He had communicated with the representatives of the owners, and he believed that the restrictions would not apply to the creation of an armory. The probable cost of the ground would be \$475,000, but possibly the city might get it for less. The Controller was authorized to pay Mahony Brofhers, contractors, for the building of the 12th Regiment Armory a third payment of \$10,266 20, and a fourth payment of \$13 826 for work done.

HANLAN RETURNS TO AMERICA.

HANLAN BETTENS TO AMERICA. The famous earsman, Hanlan, arrived here yesterday on the Cunard steamship Aurania. He said that he was feeling well in spite of the nine stormy days on the ocean. He weighs in his clothes 180 pounds. To night he will start for Toronto, stopping in Montreal on his way. After staying six weeks in Toronto he will start for Australia, to row Beach for £500 a side in June or July next. "No," he said, "my match with Beach isn't positively "No." he said, "my match with Beach isn't positively assured yet, but I don't think there is the slightest danger of its railing through. I deposited £100 as a forfeit with The ondon porisman before I left England with my challenge to row Beach in Australia on the Nepean River in six or eight months. Besides this, I am assured by cable that the well-known sporting man, Mr. Joa Thompson, of Melbourne, has posted £250 forfeit with a challenge from Beach to row me on the Nepean. This is all I want. If he beats me on the Nepean, I will be sailsited that he is the botter man. I feel very condent of a victory on this river, which affords a fine rowing course, not at all like the Parametta."

Hanlan declared himself much pleased with his visit abroad.

ADVOCATING AN INTHMIAN SHIP RAILWAY. Elmer L. Corthell, the chief engineer of the Tehuanteped Ship Raiiroad, lectured last night at Columbia College Ship Railroad, lectured last night at Columbia College before the New-York Academy of Sciences on "The Isthmian Ship Railway." After describing the route itself—134 miles of marine railway across the break in the mountains where the river Tuachicolos flows down into the Gulf—and the appliances for hoisting ships of from 3,000 to 5,000 tons burden out of the water by hydraulie p essure to the frames in which they will be drawn overland to the Pacific, Mr. Corthell ran into a long discussion of the benefit to commerce, both American and British, of a passage across the Isthmus. The advantage to the Southern States would be parficularly great. The ship railway would be practically a confinuation of the Mississippi River, throwing the whole trade of Western South America open to the Mississippi Valley. Austrainan coal and grain have no competitors now anywhere in the Pacific Ocean, and an easy means of transit would give the chance they need to Alabama coal and other Southern mineral and agricultural products. The railway company merely asks a charter from the United States. It has given up the idea of obtaining a subsidy or a guarantee of interest on the railway's bonds.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

INCIDENTS IN SOCIETY.

A large reception and tea was given yesterday after-neon at No. 250 Fifth-ave., by Mrs. Frederic Goodridge to introduce her daughter, Miss Mattle Goodridge. Ten introduce her daughter, Miss Mattle Goolridge. Ten young ladies, nearly all debutantes, assisted in receiving the guests. They were Miss Edi h Newcomb, Miss Louiso Floyd-Jones, Miss Agnes Lawrence, Miss Louise Barnard, Miss Helen Dinsmore, Miss Carrie LeRoy, Miss, Chairo Coudert, Miss Edith Gallaudet and Miss Leonie Coudert, Over 350 guests called. The house was prettily decorated and music was furnished.

Mr. and Mrs. Wheeler H. Peckham held a reception yesterday at their home, No. 685 Fifth-ave., In honor of Judge Rufus W. Peckham, Many well-known lawyers called.

called.

HONEST ADMINISTRATION AGAINST FRAUD.

From The New York Star (President Cleveland's Organ.)
It would seem that the Republican party sometimes fails to bring its organs to the support of its officials, to judge by the very epithetical editorial in Saturday's TRIBUNE, emitted "The Vermin of Journalism," by which is meant the Post and its sub-editorial corps of special agents. We feel shocked that so unbecoming a term should be applied to our venerable and self-rigoteous contemporary, but as for any of its favorites among kepublican treasury barmacles who seem greatly hart by the designation used by Mr. Blaine's organ, it only remains for us to say, Our vult capere capiat. The question is not one of revenue reform versus monopoly protection, but of honest administration against gigantic and invesorate trand, and we are p'eased to be able to Join with the organ of opposite principles in a common contest against dishonesty and hypocrisy.

THE NEW INDUSTRIAL SOUTH. An interesting and instructive review of the Southern fron trade is given in The Taibune to-day by its correspondent of otter days, Mr. Z. L. White, late of The Provilence Star. Millions of capital have gone into the business, and millions more are going into it every year.

ness, and millions more are going into it every year.

CLEVELAND'S STANDING AT HOME.

From The New-York World (Dem.)

Editor Watterson need not be so cook-sure that Prestdent Cleveland is to be renominated. That will somewhat depend upon the voice of the Democrats of New-York. And at the present time they certainty are not in favor of Mr. Cleveland's renomination. Either Mr. Thurman, Mr. Hewitt, Governor Hill, Mr. Randall, Mr. Manning, Mr. Holman, Mr. Carlisle, Governor Abbett, Judge Niblack, or several other old-fashioned gentlemen who could be named, would receive a larger Democratic vote in this state than Mr. Cleveland. The Mugwamps, no doubt, would prefer him. But the Mugwamps and office holders combined could not to-day control a Democratic Convention in this State, and the disaffected Labor vote will probably be fully as important a factor in '88 as the Mugwamps were in 1884.

HANKERING FOR DEMOCRATIC FELLOWSHIP,

From The Brooklyn Union (Erp.)

The New-York Times with the singular persistence with
which it always sticks to an untruthful statement, against
reason and against common sense, again claims the honor
of having Tammany Hall join it in its love feast of layalty
to, Cleveland. Fellowship with Tammany, upon which he
Times has hitherto exhausted its remarkable yocabulary
of assassination, marks the last stage of that journal's
decline into full Democratic and free trade depths. Thus
Tammany is not for Cleveland makes no difference. The
Times must find support and fellowship somewhere; are
all other resources are now exhausted.

an A Turned Up. TRE 8 Love in Harness ALTO THEATER—S—LOVE IN CONSTANCE — S—MINISTER — S—The O'Reagana TOCKIN THEATER—S—A SCRAP Of L'APPET FORMAN GARDEM—S—WILD WEST. ADDRESS SQU'ARE THEATER—S:30—Jim, the Penman. ADDRESS SQU'ARE THEATER—S:30—Jim, the Penman. ADDRESS SQU'ARE THEATER—S—NO. In to 11 p. m.—MC mae and Monitor Naval Battle.

EXTROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—S—Vienna Waltzes FIRIC'S GARDEM—S—The Clady of Lyonsi TRANDARD THEATER—S—ROSINA VOKCE.

THEATER—S—The Gladiator.

THEATER—S—Link, Einer Von Unsere Lent.

TRANDARD THEATER—S—Link, Einer Von Unsere Lent.

TRANDARD THEATER—S—Genevieve Ward.

WALLACK'S-8-Moths.

STM AVENUE THEATRE-8-Tangled Lives.

14TH ST. THEATRE-8-Caught in a Corner.

7TH-AVE. AND STM-8T.—9 a. m. and 11 p. m.—The New Cyclorama of the Battles of Vickshurg.

23D-ST. TABERNACLE, NEAR 6TH-AVE.—ChristBefore Pilate. Index to Advertisements.

Business Notices.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

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oatal Note the remitter will please write on the Note THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE." office of THE TRIBUNE, 154 Nassaulst., New York, Ad-il correspondence simply "THE TRIBUKE." New York, REAS All correspondence simply "THE TRIBURE." New York,
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New York Daily Tribane.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1886.

THE NEWS THIS MURNING.

Foreign.-John Dillon gratified at the success of the Plan of Campaign in behalf of the Irish tenantry. — Mr. Goschen expressing the approval of the Liberal Unionists for the Fory Government. Russian stocks weak in Berlin. Redeteated in Ecuador. - Bulgarians cooliy treated in Germany. ____ A Socialist newspaper suppressed in Thuringia.

Congress.-Senate: Committee appointments announced. = House: National Militia bill passed; Mr. Hiscock's Sumatra Tobacco bill defeated: brisk debate over patent laws.

DOMESTIC.-Assignment of Walter B. Duffy at Rochester: liabilities \$250,000. ____ Ohio liquorsellers to appeal to the United States Supreme Court in re ard to the Dow law, === Death from hydrophobia in St. Louis, - Chicago speculators deny having lost money on the New-York stock market. === Allen Goldsmith died in Orange Courty. — Correspondence between Marine Designer Burgess, of Boston, and Designer Watson of the Scotch cutter Thistie. — Threatened strike of coke workers at Connellsville.

CITY AND SUBURRAN-Jacob Sharp asked for a change of venue for his trial. - McQuade sentenced for seven years and to pay \$5,000 fine. - Chinamen testried about gambling in Mortst. == The Board of Estimate continued its work. Several witnesses corroborated Mr.
Lorillard's statements about the Radha.

A place made for "Fatty" Walsh. Testimony bout the estate of Paine, the miser. === The new Labor Party chary about alliances === The Hos-grains)-4614d. per ounce, 77.15 cents. = Stocks moderately active, unsettled and declining, closing

THE WEATHER .- Indications for to-day : Slightly warmer and fair, followed by rain or snow, and growing colder. Temperature yesterday: Highest. 36°. lowest, 28 : average, 3218°.

" The report of a talk with Mr. John Dillon, the Irish leader, will be found in THE TRIB-UNE's special dispatch from Dublin. The attitude of the English Government toward " the plan of campaign" was the natural subject of discussion. Mr. Dillon has no fears of the result of the present struggle. The Loughrea incident, he says, has only increased the determination of the Irish to force the landlords to be just. It is undoubtedly a fact that since the "plan" was put in operation the number of evictions in Ireland has decreased, and that many tenants have obtained reductions who hitherto had sought them in vain.

Militiamen all through the Union may now take heart. The House has finally passed the Senate bill which will help materially to place the citizen soldiery of the country on a better footing. The annual amount to be appropriated hereafter will doubtless be half a million, for the Secretary of War favors giving as much as \$600,000. At present in a Nation of more than 7,000,000 men, our organized militia probably does not muster more than 90,000. We hope to see this number heavily increased within a few years. Nothing is clearer than that a large and well-regulated body of citizen soldiers is essential to the welfare of the Re public.

One of the biggest snags which the leading Knights of Labor have struck in this vicinity of late is the refusal of sixty-seven local assemblies to pay recent a sessments. These are \$1 to help buy Pythagoras Hall, and 25 cents which the General Executive Board want for strikers' purposes. It is not easy to understand why the smaller sum should be refused. That is in support of objects for which the Knights exist. But the refusal to help buy a hall is superlatively sensible. If the Knights in the ranks in this city ever hope to control their own affairs they will persistently decline to establish their prese & bosses in permanent quarters. It would mean that the "Home Club" would never be susted. A conspicuous Anstance of how the ownership of headquarters works is seen in Tammany. It is to the credit of New-York workingmen that they perceive the wisdom of always hiring a hall instead of buying one.

There is not much chance of prompt action in the Senate to-day upon the Interstate Commerce bill, although it will probably be called up. The measure, as it stands, is the work of conference committee based n the Reagan House bill and the Cullom Senate bill, and it is therefore in the nature of a compromise. It creates a National Railway Commission of five mbers which would practically be a court f arbitration. This was the Senate's idea. The Reagan bill left complaints to the ordinary courts. Unjust discrimination is forbidden, as well as special rates, and it is made llegal to charge a higher price for a short istance than for a longer one on the same line and in the same direction; but the Commisbases have power to modify the strict ap- If they themselves would have sneered at such

dication of this rule. Poeling of traffic re-sipts is also prohibited. The business interests of the country will be benefited when this subject, already discussed for years, is finally disposed of. If the bill should be adopted it will mark a new departure of the Government in relation to corporate property,

It is natural enough that Jacob Sharp should not want to be tried where he is best known; but it is likely that he will have to submit to that painful ordeal. In his plaintive affidavit to support his lawyers' motion for a change of venue he entirely misapprehends the cause of the indignation which people who have knowl edge of his career feel against him. He says it is the opposition to the Broadway Railroad scheme. It is nothing of the kind. Some people have approved that scheme heartily, and some have not; but every honest citizen of New-York scorns the methods which Sharp resorted to in order to carry this and other undertakings through. All that these people at any time have desired for Jacob Sharp is justice. That's just what he hopes to escape by a change of venue.

THE REPUBLICAN SHARE OF DUTY. The Republicans have not been intrusted with charge of the Government. The majority in the lower House is now Democratic, and will be at the next session. The President chosen in accordance with constitutional forms is a

Democrat, and so far as he is able to direct at all, is governed in his recommendations to Congress, as in his administration of his executive Departments and especially in the appointment of subordinates, by a determination to help the Democratic party. It wight be said, therefore, that the Republicans were not called upon to initiate legislation. If the Administration cannot lead, it is not the part of Republicans to relieve it of i s burden. If the party in power cannot propose reasonable and necessary measures, the Republicans, it might be said, have only to witness its manifestation of incapacity and to profit thereby. The more complete the failure of that party, the stronger

will be the appeal to the people against it

hereafter. This is not the right view of the situation. It is a partisan view, but not one which sincere patriots should take. The Republicans who have been elected to Congress have been intrusted by their constituents with a part of the responsibility of government. Those constituents have expected them to do their best, whether in a minority or in a majority, for the interests of the whole people and the welfare of the country. The minority has duties as well as the majority, and it is not only the right but also the duty of the minority to propose needful measures when the majority proves incapable. The Republican members of the House have rightly discharged that duty from time to time, in the past, and have been compel'ed to discharge it quite often. They appear to be ready to discharge it again, at any opportunity, in respect to the reduction of

taxes, and in so doing they will be supported by their constituents. It is true, the power to bring proper measures to a vote is limited by the organization and rules of the House. The Republican members may be unable to do anything except to offer a wise measure and ask the yeas and nays upon it. But if they are then stopped by the lack of sufficent votes to overcome the mulish Committee on Ways and Means under the rules of the House, they will have done their duty. By the vote recorded they will place the majority in its proper light, and the people can then decide who is responsible for a failure to reduce taxation. Perhaps Mr. Morrison's committee, in defiance of the will of the majority, will insist to the end that his measure shall be considered, and no other relating to the reduction of taxes. If a third of the members sustain him in that position, the people will then have a record of their names, and will know with

whom to settle.

ENGLAND'S REPLY TO FRANCE. The replies made by the English press to French demands for a fulfilment of the pledges respecting Egypt are not straightforward. Every leading journal disclaims any intention on the part of the Government either to annex the Nile countries or to garrison them permanently. But with one voice the London press asserts that evacuation must be deferred until England's work is done and order is completely restored. What is the work? What kind of order is meant? When A Imiral Seymour gave the signal for bombarding Alexandria and when General Wolseley raided Atabi's camp at Tel-el-Kebir, the work in hand was the suppression of a military insurrection. That work was done long ago. Order was restored throughout Egypt soon after the occupation of Cairo. Is it administrative reform that requires the presence of the English regiments? Is it in finance that order is to be restored with the aid of a costly military establishment maintained at the expense of the Egyptian treasury? Surely either object can be secured without mil-

itary occupation.

What would the English have said if the Russians after agreeing to evacuate Bulgaria had kept their troops on the ground? Would they not have ridiculed the pretext that order must be restored and the work undertaken by the Northern Power completed? Would they not have charged Russia with violating solemn pledges? The Russian clock in Bulgaria kept good time. The English clock in Egypt is either very slow, or else it has run down altogether. If the Russians had garrisoned Bulgaria year after year, loudly pro esting all the time that they had no intention of keeping the troops there permanently, their English critics would have scoffed at their hypocrisy. They would have said: "If you do not intend to annex Bulgaria, recall your troops." Why may not France with as much reason repuliate English policy in Egypt as selfish, hypocritical

and distionest? This is the view which the French Premier and the Paris press have been taking recently. and the answer made from London is not a convincing one: "We do not want to annex Egypt but we must insist upon controlling it!" exclaims one journal after another. "We shall be drawing dividends before long on the Khedive's shares, and we cannot be hurried," cry the man who inspired Lord Beaconstield with the idea of buying two-tifths of the canal. " If M. de Freycinet," contends The Pail Mall Gazette, " means to tell us that the hour has come for terminating our legitimate ascendancy in the Nile Valley-an ascendancy based on the sacrifices of four years and recognized priority of our interests in the Suez route-we must respectfully inform him that his clock has gone wrong." So the answers ran, one as evasive and equivocal as another. Let the hands of the English dial-plate be turned back to the time when Gladstone was defending the expedition to Egypt and Lord Granville was assuring every European court of the unselfish and benevolent intentions of his Government; and the French clock will be found to be keeping the better time. What would the English themselves have said if the Russians had perma nently garrisoned Bulgaria and defended their breach of tath on the score of " past sacrifices" and the "recognized priority" of their interests in the direct overland route to Constantinople?

assistry they cannot blame the French Govity in Egypt. MOUAUES SENTENCE.

The sentence imposed by Recorder Smyth upon McQuade, while not the limit which the law allows, and by no means commensurate with his offence, must have a good effect upon all the uncaught rascals who infest the city government. It involves a term of years in the State prison at hard labor, and that is the only peril which has any effect upon the class of creatures to whom this prisoner belongs. McQuade earned all he received. In fact, the punishment prescribed by the law for accepting a bribe is not half severe enough. When the character of the crime is considered, together with the consequences which its prevalence entails upon popular government, and the extraordinary difficulty in the way of securing evidence upon which to convict an offender, the maximum penalty of ten years and \$5,000 fine seems but a wretched atonement.

That part of the sentence which imposed a fine is to be commended. The State has had to pay a great deal of money to convict McQuade, and looking at the matter in a practical light, it is not a bad idea to get as large's part of it back as may be possible. Recorder Smyth's consideration of the points upon which the defence asked for a new trial was sufficient. The statements of Mr. Rosenberg and his associates on the jury that their verdict was in no way influenced by the Vickerman-Nesbitt episode must be accepted.

We shall be much surprised if any judge takes the responsibility of interfering with the proper execution of McQuade's sentence. If there was no room reasonably to suspect that the conviction of Jachne would not hold, there is certainly much less reason in this case. The Court of Appeals has passed upon both the law and the evidence. It has overthrown the only real point raised by the defence-that which concerned the statute under which the prisoner was tried. Without that claim, tuere is really nothing upon which to ask that the judgment be reversed. The corroborative evidence put in by the prosecution has been adjudged competent and "strongly convincing." It has been settled that it is not necessary to establish any closer relation between the place where the crime was committed and the territory of the court's jurisdiction. The position of the prosecution is really impregnable, and gives the public the comforting assurance that a conviction once ob ained is final.

Now for Jacob Sharp.

"FATIY" WALSH AS A WARDEN.

There has long been a prevalent suspicion that partisan politics had more to do with some features of the management of the Department of Charities and Correction than a sincere desire to serve the public interests. But few had expected that the Commissioners would venture to insult and outrage public sentiment by such an infamous appointment as that of Thomas P. Walsh for Warden of the City Prison would be. This appointment has not yet been officially announced, but it is reported that it has been practically decided upon.

Walsh is commonly known as " Fatty " among his friends and associates. As this term of endearment implies, he is a fellow of Falstadian bulk, but his intellect is on the Tom Thumb scale. A County Democracy ward politician of the most unsavory sort, his sympathies are naturally with breakers of the law rather than with those who enforce it. His motives, aims and associations have always been of the lowest order, and he has no claim of any kind to even the scantiest portion of respect or confidence. Indeed, for years he was a professional law-breaker, having kept a faro

bank of the vilest type.

And this is the man whom it is proposed to put in charge of the City Prison. Any Commissioner who would vote for such an appointment deserves to occupy a cell in the prison

THE LOUGING-HOUSE QUESTION. The Board of Estimate should make some provision for carrying out the act of the Legis-

lature in regard to municipal lodging-houses. At present the police station-houses are the places where poor people are kept over night. A station-house is not a fit place to lodge women and children. Tramps swarm about them because they get lodgings without work. The municipal lodging-houses authorized by the Legislature are to be modelled after those in Boston, where the performance of some labor in return for food and shelter is required. The Sanitary Aid Association has such a lodging-house, and it has proved a great success. In Boston houses of this kind are self sustaining. If this city should establish them. as provided by statute, it would be unlawful to shelter able-bodied persons in police stations. This would rid the city of thousands of men

who come here to live without work. The city institutions are crowded with persons who declare that they are unable to take care of themselves. It was stated before the Board of Estimate yesterday that forty men were sent at their own request on Saturday by police justices to the care of the Commissioners of Charicies. If New York is generous enough to take care of such persons from all the surrounding country, of course they will continue to come. But this is a case where charity should begin at home. As suggested by the Mayor, there should be a stop put to the flock ing here of country tramps. The municipality is now expending about \$3,000,000 a year for charitable purposes. It ought not to be necessary to increase this amount. With lodginghouses where applicants would have to pay for shelter by work, there would be an immediate diminution in the pressure for aid. This would be further and largely decreased if persons applying for aid who do not belong here were sent to the counties and States from which they came. If this were done the Commissioners of Charities and Correction would not be supporting over 13,000 persons as at present.

WATTERSON AFTER HIS VACATION. The aggressive and altogether frank editor of The Louisville Courier-Journal has evidently returned from his sojourn in toreign lands greatly refreshed. There is that in his present handling of the affairs of his party which attests that his hand is as steady and his eye as clear as his backbone is stiff and his head level. His trenchant and square-toed criticisms of the present Administration are characterized by the breeziness of the salt, salubrious sea, the freshness of the Alpine air, the vigor of Germany, the intensity of Italy, the picturesqueness of France, the practicality of England. He has assimilated the dominating spirits of the lands through which he travelled. and his current observations touching Clevelandism and other phases of the Democracy

profit by the assimilation. Take this little gear, for instance, which we plack from an article to be found in a late number of The Courier-Journal:

One thing is certain, and that is that if we are to nominate Mr. Cleveland to be his own successor, which at present seems to us inevitable, we cannot elect him uness we come to some better understanding than now exists. In truth, if he is not with us heartly, and in good faith, and all along the line, we do not care to elect him Between a Mugwump in the White House and a Stalwart